POSTAL QUIZ HEADED OFF.

SENATE DEMOCRATS DEMANDED AN INVESTIGATION.

The Culberson Amendment to Post Office Bill Providing for an Investigating Commission Opposed by Republicans and Ruled Out on a Point of Order.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Post Office Appropriation bill was the cause of another day's political debate in the Senate to-day. Messrs. Teller and Simmons attacked the Republican party in lengthy speeches, and the demand by the Democrats for a postal investigation by a Congressional commission led to a prolonged fight, in which the Democrats were led by Messrs. Gorman and Culberson and the Republicans by Messrs. Aldrich and Lodge.

The Culberson amendment, offered as an additional section to the bill, was read. The amendment provided for the appointment of a commission of three Senators and five Representatives to investigate the Post Office Department and report on Dec. 5 next, and appropriated $25,000 for the expenses of the investigation.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) made the point of order that the amendment provided for an unestimated appropriation.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) pointed out that such an amendment was by no means a new thing on an appropriation bill. For instance, in 1898 an amendment was agreed to appropriating $20,000 for a Congressional Commission to investigate the railway mail service. Mr. Gorman admitted that no estimate had been made for the proposed appropriation and that the committee had not recommended it, but he hoped the Senate would not stick on technicalities in view of the strong demand for an investigation. In this very bill, he said the point of order invoked by Mr. Lodge had been violated in the amendments providing for the New York post office building and the extension to the Washington post office building and in half a dozen other items.

"We had hoped for an agreement on this investigation," said Mr. Gorman, "where politics have been entirely eliminated, where the party in power could not possibly be embarrassed. Of course, we might appeal from a decision of the Chair and thus go on record by our votes, but the presiding officer of the Senate is absolutely fair and no appeal has ever been taken from his decisions, and we do not wish to do so now. I appeal to the Senator from Massachusetts to withdraw his point of order and let us have a vote. I will strike out the provision for an appropriation and I appeal to the other side to permit an investigation by a commission, a majority of which will be members of the Republican party."

Mr. Lodge—I cannot withdraw my point of order. The amendment is clearly out of order and has no place on an appropriation bill.

President Frye—The Chair is obliged to sustain the point of order.

Mr. Gorman—Then I shall offer the amendment with the provision for an appropriation stricken out, thus removing the objection of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), assured Mr. Gorman that he would have an opportunity to get a vote on the question of a postal investigation and asked him not to delay the Post Office Appropriation bill by offering the amendment, which was subject to the same point of order as the one just ruled out.

"We'll vote on this bill in fifteen minutes if he will only agree to this simple amendment," suggested Mr. Gorman. "It is exactly like the one agreed to in 1898."

"I remember perfectly the amendment of 1898," replied Mr. Aldrich. "That was a business proposition, not on the eve of a Presidential election and not for political effect as this one clearly is. This amendment authorizes the proposed commission to employ clerks and experts, and simply striking out the appropriation does not change its character."

The Chair ruled that the words authorizing the employment of clerks and experts made the amendment subject to the point of order.

Mr. Gorman then offered the amendment with the objectionable words stricken out, so that it would provide for an investigating commission with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) asked how the commission could send for persons and papers without spending money.

"I suppose the commission will obey the law," replied Mr. Gorman. He declared that it was due to Senators themselves that they investigate whether it was true, as stated by the President in his memorandum, that Beavers had filched the public money at the suggestion of Senators and Representatives. The honor of both houses was involved, he asserted. Yet the Senator from Rhode Island asked him not to delay an appropriation bill by insisting upon an investigation. The demand had already been made by resolution for an investigation and it had been smothered.

"Senators on the other side may regard their case as so desperate politically that they will refuse to permit any peep into the books of the Department," said Mr. Gorman.

"The changes made by the Senators have so emasculated the amendment that it will be of no effect," Mr. Aldrich declared. "If there is to be an investigation, let it be a real one, and not a farce."

"Well, will you give us a real one?" interrupted Mr. Gorman.

"We'll talk with you about an investigation at any time, but not on an appropriation bill," replied Mr. Aldrich. "We believe this demand is done purely for political purposes. If a single charge can be brought that has not already been investigated, we are ready to investigate it."

Mr. Culberson (Dem., Tex.) said that the Montague indicator case should be investigated, particularly as to 2,000 shares of stock which, circumstances indicated, had been issued to Perry S. Heath.

"I'm not seeking for charges," interrupted Mr. Aldrich. "If the Senator from Texas wishes to offer a resolution to make an investigation of that matter I will vote for it."

"Another charge is that Mr. Beavers put on the rolls one John W. Pettit, who was carried for four years without doing any service whatever. It is stated that Pettit was put on the rolls by order of Perry S. Heath. I will show that Pettit in 1900, while on the rolls of the Post Office Department, was in the employ of the Republican national committee in New York city."

Mr. McComas (Rep., Md.)—Will the Senator permit me to offer some more information regarding this case?

Mr. Culberson—I have all the information necessary for my purpose. [Laughter on the Republican side.] I'll read a little and then Senators may laugh more.

Mr. Culberson read extracts to prove his contention.

Mr. Lodge declared that the whole Pettit matter was a sham, which had been investigated by the Post Office Department and the Department of Justice.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.) expressed the opinion that it was not worth while to appoint a Congressional commission to assist the Government to prosecute the Pettit case, nor the question whether Pettit had been appointed by Heath or Beavers. He also objected to a commission composed of a majority of House members, which, he asserted, was an abdication of the power of the Senate that was "intolerable and inadmissible."

Mr. Gorman made an impassioned demand for the investigation and wound up by declaring that the reason why the majority denied Congress the right to investigate must be found in Holy Writ: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." He intimated that there were items in the pending bill covering up fraud or questionable transactions that should be investigated.

Mr. Aldrich took exception to this and demanded to know specific items. "Let us get at this now, and not pass the bill and leave it for a commission to investigate," he said. But Mr. Gorman did not go into particulars.

At 6:16, the debate not having been concluded, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

DECISION AGAINST BEAVERS.

He Will Be Taken to Brooklyn for Trial for Postal Frauds.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of Judge Lacombe of the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York, declining to interfere in the transfer from that district to the Brooklyn district of George W. Beavers, who was indicted in Brooklyn for complicity in the postal frauds.

Beavers, when arrested in New York, resisted transfer to Brooklyn, asserting that a copy of the indictment was not sufficient for the purpose. Judge Lacombe, however, denied this contention and the application for a writ of habeas corpus, and Beavers will therefore be taken to Brooklyn for trial.

Maurice Runkle, also indicted for complicity in the postal frauds, brought a similar appeal to the Supreme Court, but it was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The Constitution, said Justice Brewer, in delivering the opinion of the court, in its solicitude for the protection of the individual, required an indictment as a prerequisite to a trial. But it did not require two inquiries and adjudications by a responsible tribunal that there was probable cause to believe the person guilty, and the Government having once complied with the provision ought to be able, without further litigation concerning that fact, to bring the party charged into court for trial. The existence of probable cause was not made more certain by two inquiries and two indictments.

Within the spirit of the rule of giving full effect to the records and judicial proceedings of other courts, an indictment, found by the proper Grand Jury, should be accepted everywhere through the United States as at least prima facie evidence of the existence of probable cause, and the place where such inquiry must be had and the decision of a Grand Jury obtained was the locality in which by the Constitution and laws the final trial must be had.

It was not necessary in this case, said Justice Brewer, to pass upon the question whether or not the evidence of probable guilt taken by the Grand Jury was conclusive, and in this it differed from the Greene-Gaynor case, in which the Commissioner held that it was conclusive and declined to hear evidence by the defendants.

In passing upon other technical objections raised, Justice Brewer said that the sufficiency of the indictment was to be determined by the court in which it was found and was not a matter in removal proceedings, the defendant having no right there to an investigation of the proceedings before the Grand Jury or an inquiry concerning what testimony was presented to, or what witnesses were heard by, that body. In other words, an indictment could not be impeached there by evidence to show that the indictment was not justified. Neither could a defendant in this way ascertain what testimony the Government might have against him and thus prepare the way for his defence.

"LIBRARIES" MAY BE EXCLUDED.

Supreme Court Decides They Need Not Be Transmitted as Second Class Matter.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The right of the Postmaster-General to exclude from transmission in the mails as second class matter so-called "libraries" or similar periodical publications was affirmed by the Supreme Court to-day in three test cases. The Chief Justice and Justice Harlan dissented.

The three writs were brought in the Federal court of the District of Columbia by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston, on behalf of the "Riverside Literature Series," which Justice Brown commended highly for the excellence of the literature it contained; by Orlando G. Smith, for Street & Smith, publishers of "The Columbia Library," "The Bertha Clay Library," "The Detective Library," &c., which the Justice said were an inferior class, and the third by Bates & Guild of Boston, publishers of "Masters in Music." All, he said, complied with the law in that they were issued periodically.

In the former two cases, however, they differed from newspapers and magazines in that they were merely reprints of books, without the bindings. It was difficult, he said, to draw the line between these serials, issued at stated periods, and magazines. He could express it, however, in the statement that the publications in question differed from magazines in that they lacked literary continuity. Each issue was in fact a separate book.

As to the power of the Postmaster-General to make the order, it was the settled ruling of the court, he said, to leave to the officials of the executive departments the discretion vested in them for carrying out the laws; and in this case, notwithstanding the sixteen years it had been interpreted to the contrary, the court would not interfere. These were individual cases, however, and did not apply to all that might come before the court.

Justice Harlan, on behalf of himself and the Chief Justice, dissented. The law classifying mail matter, he said, meant just what the Post Office Department for sixteen years held it meant, and what Congress meant when it enacted it, and he quoted extensively from the speech of the now Speaker Cannon at the time it passed the House, showing it was intended that those publications should be carried at pound rates. Another instance as to the intent of Congress was that it had for the last ten years, although repeatedly urged by the Department, refused to change the law. The issuance of the order by Postmaster-General Payne he regarded as a mode of amending and making laws which ought not to be encouraged or approved.

As to the discretion of the Department in such matters, was the discretion of one Postmaster-General, he asked, to be deemed of more importance than those of five of his predecessors in office who had uniformly held those publications were second class matter?

GENERAL STAFF OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Moody Explains Bill Giving Legal Sanction to Its Existence.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary Moody presented to the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day a bill prepared at the Navy Department providing for giving the sanction of legal authority to the existence of the Naval General Board and of creating the office of Chief of Staff of the navy. Mr. Moody appeared personally before the committee and gave his views at length on the measure, explaining his reasons for favoring it.

The bill is regarded as a compromise on the several propositions recently advanced for the creation of a naval General Staff. The Chief of Staff will perform the duties that would be performed by the Chief of a General Staff, and the general board will assist him and the Secretary of the Navy in an advisory capacity, its duties being practically the same, but less limited in execution, as those of the General Staff of the army. The Chief of Staff will be the principal military adviser of the Secretary and will supersede the present Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with duties much more comprehensive.

Kosciusko Statue Accepted.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Senate to-day agreed to a joint resolution, accepting a statue of Gen. Kosciusko, presented by Polish-Americans, to be erected on one of the corners of Lafayette Square, Washington.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—These navy orders were issued to-day:

Lieut. W. S. Miller, from the Machias to naval hospital, New York, for treatment.

Lieut. A. E. Watson, from the Brooklyn to the Marietta.

Lieut. H. P. McIntosh, retired, to office of Naval Intelligence, Washington.

Commander A. M. Knight, from command of the Castine to home and wait orders.

Commander E. J. Dorn, from navy yard, Boston, to command the Castine.

TOOK $200 FROM RUM SELLER.

CONFESSION OF DR. BUCKLEY AT NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

The Doctor Would Accept Millions From Rockefeller, Too, or From Any Man With a Legal Right to His Money—Invited Rum Seller to Hear Him Preach

Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, told the New York East Conference yesterday that an educational institution had a right to take money from a liquor seller or from John D. Rockefeller provided the donor had a legal right to the property. He said, however, that the college that received a number of small gifts would get along better than the one which received a few large gifts. President Raymond of Wesleyan University had been telling about that institution's wants.

"An institution," said Dr. Buckley, "sustained by the small gifts of a large number of men will get along better in the long run than the big institution which is supported by one or two men whose gift have been secured by debatable means. Don't misunderstand me. If Mr. Rockefeller offered to give me one or two millions for the hospital in which I am interested I would accept them as I would from any man who had a legal right to his money.

"A rum seller once offered me $200 for my church. I took the money and told him to come and hear me preach and I would prove to him that his business was an abomination in the sight of God and man.

"We can accept money even from a rum seller, provided we do not ask for it, and, provided the gift does not padlock our lips. The rum seller can give money to hospitals and colleges, but if we know he has stolen it, then we should not accept it."

W. V. Kelley, editor of the *Methodist Review*, read a memorial to the conference by George Lansing Taylor. He said that Mr. Taylor was something of a poet.

"If the Poet Laureate of England should write poems which reached as high a plane as did those of Lansing Taylor," said Mr. Kelley, "he would deserve his present position."

The question of opening the American University at Washington, D. C., was discussed in the conference, and some lively opposition to opening the university in the near future developed. The institution was projected by the late Bishop Hurst as a national postgraduate university, under Methodist auspices. President Roosevelt is one of the trustees.

At the last General Conference it was voted that the university should not be started until it had $5,000,000 over and above its real estate. Bishop Hurst also promised the college presidents' association that it would not open till such a sum had been secured. Dr. John A. Gutteridge spoke in favor of petitioning the next General Conference to allow the university to open on less. He said that assets of over two million already had been secured.

"I was once a trustee of that university," said Dr. Buckley, "and during my term of office I could never get from the managers a square account of moneys invested. Of course I don't mean to cast any reflection upon the management, but I do think that Dr. Gutteridge ought to be able to tell just how much money they have."

"At the last meeting of our college presidents' association," said President Raymond of Wesleyan University, "Bishop McCabe told us that the productive endowment of the American University amounted to $200,000. That would give an income of $10,000, a fine sum to start a great university on. Where can you get the students from to attend a university with such an income? This is the vital question. Can the Methodist Episcopal Church start a great university on $10,000 a year?"

The question of returning to the old system of a time limit for pastoral service, which will come up before the next general conference, was discussed. The Rev. C. S. Williams expressed the opinion that God controlled the general conferences. Dr. Buckley took exception to some of Mr. Williams's remarks.

"God controls the great movements," said Dr. Buckley, "but in the meantime he lets man do all sorts of things."

President Reed of Dickinson College said that whatever the general conference might do about the time limit question the people of the Church should have a large say. Dr. Buckley said that he didn't believe the people should have much to do in deciding the question.

"Have we come to a point in the Methodist Episcopal Church," retorted President Reed, "that we discount the opinions of the people to whom we preach every Sunday? Is it a dangerous thing to consult them?"

President Reed told about the condition of Dickinson College and said that the money would soon be raised for the new building to replace that recently destroyed by fire.

"We sometimes hear of the scrapes that college boys get into and the country is shocked by their pranks. But here is something else that they have done. A few days after the building was destroyed our boys, poor as most of them are, had raised $3,500 out of their own pockets."

HOT DEBATE ON TIME LIMIT.

Methodist Conference Has Had Two Days at It and Will Have a Third.

The Methodist ministers of the New York Conference continued yesterday their hammer and tongs debate on the restoration of the five-year time limit on pastorates, begun last Saturday. Hunger drove the ministers to postpone the conclusion of their debate late yesterday afternoon. They adjourned late, after voting to make the time limit the subject of more talk to-day. As one man expressed it:

"This thing will be whipped to a vote, or the Conference will, if it takes a week."

The ministers passed with a rising vote resolutions offered by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson of Ossining against the lynching habit as "enough to bring the blush to the face of every American citizen."

In the pastorate debate, the Rev. Dr. P. M. Watters of Kingston, said that he hoped to God that the motion to restore the time limit would not prevail. The present system was a great success.

"We must get away from the idea that the Church's supreme mission is to make the Church go," he said. "The present system sets a new hope before Methodism. It offers a relief from men who go skyrocketing through a three years' pastorate, and from flash work in the ministry, for which at times there has seemed to be too great an eagerness." On the other hand, the Rev. A. Ostrander, who favors restoring the limit, advanced the opinion: "Don't vote to put the Church back a hundred years."

The debate was discussed by about seventeen speakers. An effort of the Rev. Dr. J. M. King to get the Conference to adopt a resolution reaffirming the action of the General Conference in abolishing the limit, was promptly sat upon. So was another resolution making the matter one of referendum to be acted on by the General Conference and people.

A gavel was presented to the Conference through Bishop Andrews by Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, that lady remarking as she presented it that she had "seen the poor Bishop wearing out his knuckles keeping you gentlemen in order."

The Conference heard that for the support of its wornout preachers and the widows and orphans of other ministers it had given $21,000 in the year just ended. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard declared that Methodists give over $1,500,000 a year to missons, and that within a year or two he hoped and expected that they would give at least $2,000,000.

The Conference session to-day promises to be lively. The Rev. Dr. Bond's resolution dealing with the promise of better aid for poor preachers comes up for debate. Assignments of preachers to charges will also be announced. These are being awaited with much interest and some apprehension.

GOLD SEAL

Has the Sparkling Bead and Aroma Possessed by No Other Wine.

America's Favorite

CHAMPAGNE

Special Dry—Brut

Surpassingly fine in bouquet and flavor and made by the French process from the choicest grapes grown in our vineyards, it equals any of the foreign products at one-half the price. Why pay a heavy import duty on labels?

GOLD SEAL is sold everywhere and served at banquets, state and diplomatic dinners and all the leading clubs, hotels and cafes.

URBANA WINE CO., Urbana, N. Y., Sole Maker.

THIS WICKED CITY.

Its Saloons Are Scarlet Overhead and the Pit Is Beneath 'Em, Says Rochester.

"Clinton N. Howard, Esq.," the Rochester spellbinder of Prohibition, and the implacable Foe of the American Saloon, was still busy at a late hour last night telling an audience in St. Paul's Methodist Church some reasons why the American Ship of State, if she is not to strike the rocks, must abolish the saloon.

"It rots everything with which it comes in contact," declared the orator. "Woe, woe, to this country if the saloon beast is not slain! May God send down his curse upon the American saloon. The drunkard is worse than the Syrian leper, and he is by the same law condemned. There is only one thing worse than the American drunkard and that is the American saloon. The saloon is hell! Bury it under Prohibition ballots."

The Rochester fighter of intoxicants showed that he had his opinion of New York. He thinks the city's control rests largely with "that worst of politicians," the saloon keeper. "Your saloons here are scarlet overhead," he declared, "and the bottomless pit is beneath."

Mr. Howard started to tell his audience of ten lepers which assail the public. Drunkenness had just been disposed of and Crime was breathing its last when the bedtime of good reporters arrived.

The Rev. A. E. Lord got the platform ahead of Prohibitionist Howard, and said it made his heart glad to see how the preachers of New York arose in their might and smote the Jerome bill for the Sunday sale of intoxicants.

TARACA MOROS ROUTED.

Gen. Wood Deals Another Blow to Rebellious Natives—Two Men Killed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, April 11.—Gen. Wood left Vicars on April 2 with an expedition for the reduction of the refractory Sultan Taraca. Col. Maus commanded a boat expedition, which went by way of Lake Lanao. Gen. Wood's column was fired upon all night and Maus's landing was opposed.

The two expeditions were united and destroyed numerous native strongholds from April 4 to April 7, inclusive. Two soldiers were killed in the operations. The leaders of the rebels are now in hiding.

Every effort was made to come to terms with the natives peacefully, but in each instance the Moros made the first attack. Further trouble is not anticipated in the lake regions.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The War Department received a cable message this morning from Gen. Wade telling of a renewal of Moro hostilities and the result of a military movement, by Gen. Wood's order, for the purpose of establishing peace. The official statement made public at the War Department to-day says:

"Gen. Wood reports that he invited Sultan Taraca to meet him at Vicars on March 31 for consultation and that the Sultan refused to come, and instead made extensive hostile preparations. Marching columns from Marahui and Vicars left on April 2 to assemble in Taraca Valley.

"The Vicars column was fired into all night ten miles from Vicars and one enlisted man was seriously wounded. The Marahui column was strongly resisted at the mouth of the Taraca River, although every effort was made to accomplish a peaceful landing. Two enlisted men were seriously wounded.

"The combined forces assembled in the valley on April 4, and a large number of hostiles fortified. The cottas occupied were destroyed from April 4 to 7. The troops then returned to their proper stations. Newcomb, Company K, Seventeenth Infantry, and Wampler, Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, were killed.

"Every effort was made to bring the Moros to terms peacefully, but in each instance our troops were attacked before firing a shot, and force was used only when all peaceful methods failed and the enemy attacked us. The two chiefs who have been at the bottom of all the trouble on the east side of Lanao for two years are now in hiding, and they will be arrested if possible."

Gen. Wade adds that the conditions in the Taraca Valley for the last three months have been such as to render this action absolutely necessary.

70,000 GREET THE POPE.

He Attends Mass in St. Peter's—Police Make Some Arrests.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, April 11.—Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral of St. Peter to-day on the occasion of the thirteenth centenary of St. Gregory the Great. Seventy thousand persons were present.

The Pope appeared to be in the best of health. He entered the Cathedral by the chapel of Della Pieta and took his place there in the sedia gestatoria. A choir of 1,500 rendered a Gregorian chant.

The police arrested a number of persons outside the Cathedral on suspicion of being Anarchists.

PANAMA R. R. STRIKE ENDS.

Men Return to Work at the Old Rate of Wages.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PANAMA, April 11.—The strike of the railway laborers and switchmen ended to-day and the men returned to work at their old wages of $2.20 for a ten-hour day. They struck for $3 for an eight-hour day.

The collapse of the strike was due to the fact that the strikers were prevented from interfering with the new hands by the soldiers detailed to preserve order.

GERMANS DEFEAT REBELS.

Capture Position After Eight-Hour Fight With Loss of Four Men.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, April 11.—An encounter took place between the Hereros and the German troops near Onganjira on Saturday last. The Germans, after eight hours of fighting, captured the enemy's position. Two Lieutenants and two troopers were killed, and one officer and ten men wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy.

$1,000,000 More Gold Engaged.

Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. engaged $1,000,000 gold yesterday for shipment to Europe to-day. With the shipments sent forward last week the present engagement will bring exports so far to nearly $4,000,000.

UNION STUDENTS OUTSIDERS.

N. Y. PRESBYTERY SHOWS THAT IT REMEMBERS OLD GRUDGES.

City Seminarians Not on the Same Footing as Those of Princeton in Obtaining Licenses—New York Delegates to the General Assembly Chosen Yesterday.

The old quarrel between the New York Presbytery and Union Theological Seminary cropped up again yesterday at the semi-annual meeting of the Presbytery when Amos Isaac Dushaw, a student in Union, notified the Presbytery that he wanted to be examined for a license to preach. The Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, ruled without comment that the notification was illegal, and the Presbytery let the matter go over without any protest.

The incident is said by Presbyterian leaders to be significant in that it shows that the Presbytery does not recognize Union as a Presbyterian seminary, for if Mr. Dushaw were a student of Princeton or of any other seminary which reports regularly to the General Assembly, his notice would have been received. As it is, he is placed in the position of an outsider and must wait to ask for an examination for license until he has been graduated. The Rev. Dr. Gillett, registrar of Union Seminary, was at the meeting, but entered no objection.

A lively discussion occurred over a resolution introduced by the Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, pastor emeritus of the Rutgers Church, calling for an overture to the General Assembly asking that body to maintain its former stand against the formation of separate presbyteries for colored members. The Cumberland Presbyterians are the strongest in the South and Southwest and are said to favor separate colored presbyteries. Action against them by the New York Presbytery might jeopardize the plan of union between the two denominations. The resolution was finally tabled, although sentiment seemed to favor its adoption.

These commissioners were elected on the first ballot to the General Assembly, which is to meet on May 19 in Buffalo:

Clerical—The Rev. Drs. Robert Johnston of Montreal, J. Ross Stevenson of the Fifth Avenue Church, Robert Mackenzie of Rutgers Church, Anthony H. Evans of the West Church, John C. Palmer of Emmanuel Chapel, Horace J. Miller of Mount Tabor Church, John Lloyd Lee of Faith Church and Howard Agnew Johnston of Madison Avenue Church.

Lay—Elders John C. Holden, James Talcott, M. Linn Bruce, James Marshall Stewart, Robert Wallace, W. N. Crane, F. G. Smedley and D. Willis James.

Alternates—The Rev. Drs. John Fox, Francis E. Marsten and J. Wilbur Chapman (clerical); Robert McWilliams, Robert Ferguson and W. W. Hall (laymen).

The routine business of the Presbytery included the reelection of its Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, and the admission of four ministers, the Rev. Dr. W. W. White, the Rev. James Cromie, the Rev. Dr. John N. Freeman of Cleveland, and the Rev. Dr. Andrew A. Dinsmore of Newark. The two last named are not to enter as active pastors.

The Rev. Spencer R. Hillier, pastor of the Morrisania Church, tendered his resignation of the pastorate, to take effect in June, when he will become 70 years old. Action was deferred.

VINDICATES CONGRESSMEN.

Report of McCall Committee Clears Them of Bristow Charges.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The McCall investigation committee, which has been inquiring into Mr. Bristow's "charges concerning members," has prepared its report, which it will submit to the House for consideration to-morrow afternoon. The report will be signed by all of the seven members of the committee, but one or two of the Democrats desire to submit a supplemental statement, in which they will advise a general investigation of the Post Office Department.

The report will in general terms vindicate the conduct of members of Congress in the matter of clerk hire and rentals affecting third and fourth class postoffices.

The Republican members hold that they were not authorized by the House to consider the matter of a post office investigation further than so far as members of Congress are concerned.

House Passes $3,000,000 River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The House to-day passed the $3,000,000 River and Harbor appropriation bill without objection from either side of the chamber. Mr. Burton (Rep., Ohio), chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, explained the necessity for the appropriation, and said the reason for the slow progress made in river and harbor improvement was due largely to the insufficiency in numbers of the engineer corps of the army.

Court Calendars This Day.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court.—Nos. 33, 73, 77, 82, 23, 13, 16, 20, 18, 24, 19, 47, 38, 87, 69.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Part I.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Part II.—Ex parte matters. Part III.—Case unfinished. Motions. Demurrers—Nos. 452, 378. Preferred Causes—Nos. 4644, 4589, 4904, 4877, 4705, 4779, 4965, 4966, 4967, 4968, 4969, 4970, 4971, 4972. General Calendar—Nos. 3522, 4326, 4347, 4352, 4365, 4386, 4096, 2049½, 4478, 4485, 1494, 4499, 4024, 4362, 4057, 2980, 3749, 3456, 1526, 3007, 3348, 3167, 4044, 3841, 3411, 4250, 4300, 4277, 4268, 4336, 4596, 3825, 4095, 774, 752½, 3303, 4270, 2963, 4321, 4496, 4020, 4510, 2731, 3144, 3145, 46, 3147, 2765, 2808, 3430, 3993, 2570, 2531. Part IV.—Clear—Cases from Part III. Part V.—Cases unfinished—Cases from Part III. Part VI.—No. 4863. Shaw vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. Case on. No day calendar.

Trial Term—Part II.—Case unfinished. Short Causes—Nos. 1471, 1467, 1572, 15171, 15211, 12558, 14096, 14053, 13196, 15266, 13972, 14256, 15130. Part III.—Case unfinished. Inquest—No. 4826½. Day Calendar—Nos. 4066, 4067, 5000, 5010, 4250, 4331, 2910, 5057, 5158½, 5173, 3270, 5192, 5197, 5198, 4244, 5782, 5794, 5796, 5401, 2145, 1544, 5419, 5314, 5098, 5215, 3009, 14339, 4273, 5012, 5008, 5132, 5203½, 4801, 5232, 5303, 5320, 4280, 4917½, 5177. Part IV.—Case unfinished—Cases from Part III. Part V.—Case unfinished—Cases from Part III. Part VI.—Clear—Cases from Part III. Part VII.—Case unfinished—Cases from Part III. Part VIII.—Case unfinished. Inquest—No. 5001. Day Calendar—Nos. 5128, 5006, 14048, 5206, 5414, 5735, 4982, 2993, 10088, 3708, 3813, 13195, 5577, 2796, 2721, 5124, 5223, 14431, 5616, 3091, 12331, 5650, 4300, 3667, 13661, 5798, 5543, 4736, 14275, 5390, 5445, 5456, 5477, 5489, 5500, 5544, 5760. Parts IX. and XI.—Adjourned until Monday, April 18, 1904. Part X.—Clear—Cases from Part VIII. Part XII.—Case unfinished—Cases from Part VIII. Part XIII.—Case unfinished—Cases from Part VIII.

Surrogates' Court—Chambers—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. For probate—Wills of Cornelia Stores Van Brugh Livingston, Elizabeth L. Colwell, Thomas Smith, Ida N. Gunari, Anson Welsberger, Annie Donohue, Rosa Delmonico, Henry H. Haight, at 10:30 A. M.; August Stellmacher, Charles E. Mott, Solomon Friend, at 2:30 P. M. Trial Term—No. 1999. Will of Margaret Wood at 10:30 A. M. No. 2001—Will of Jane McKeown at 10:30 A. M.

City Court—Special Term—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Motions. Trial Term—Part I.—Clear—Nos. 2699, 2697, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2704, 2724, 2738, 2756, 1279, 1541, 1013, 2432, 2442, 2625, 2626, 2643, 2645, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2652, 2653, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2737, 2742, 1944, 2793, 2708, 1930. Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term. Part IV.—Case unfinished. Short causes—Nos. 5841, 7434, 7464, 7245, 7288, 7421, 7397, 7581, 7709, 7716, 7126, 6427, 6841, 7578. Part V.—Clear. Nos. 2628, 2633, 2630, 2485, 2667½, 2675, 2682, 2579, 2651, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2691, 2691½, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698.

B. Altman & Co.

COMMENCING TO-DAY (TUESDAY), APRIL TWELFTH, WILL OFFER TEN THOUSAND YARDS OF FOULARD SILKS, IN NEAT DESIGNS AND DOTS, ADAPTED FOR THE PREVAILING DRESS FASHIONS, AT 55 CENTS PER YARD.

(REAR OF ROTUNDA.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

are grown the grapes—the finest specimens in all the world—that yield their fragrant juices for

COOK'S Imperial EXTRA DRY

Champagne. Gently kissed by a temperate northern sun, they ripen with a flavor unequalled anywhere. We preserve this flavor without artificial means.

NEWARK AFTER HIM, TOO.

Alleged $25,000 Thief in Philadelphia Wanted on $10,000 Charge in Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—For the first time since his arrest "Dr." George J. Engleman, the alleged swindler who fled the city at January with $25,000 worth of diamonds belonging to William Lacock, a Walnut street jeweler, and left his girl bride behind, learned to-day that he would have to stand trial in Newark, N. J., for his alleged wrongdoings in that town.

A Newark detective with a warrant and an affidavit, which sets forth the charges pending against the prisoner, came to the city and was directed to Moyamensing Prison, where he read the warrant and list of charges to Engleman.

In Newark Engleman, it is said, operated extensively and lived lavishly. There he was known as "E. W. Holden, M. D.," and it is alleged that his swindling operations netted him $10,000. He is also wanted in New York and Boston.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The collier Cæsar has arrived at Pensacola, the training ships Hartford and Minneapolis at Galveston, the gunboat Isla de Cuba at Aden, the gunboat Vixen at Guantanamo and the gunboat Wilmington at Shanghai.

The supply ship Culgoa has sailed from Pensacola for Colon, the gunboat Nashville and the torpedo boat Lawrence from New Orleans for Memphis, the gunboats Vicksburg and Helena from Shanghai for Nimrod Sound, the cruiser San Francisco from Cavite for Hong Kong, the battleship Kentucky (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans) from Colombo for Port Said, and the gunboat Don Juan de Austria from San Juan for Guantanamo.

Pinckney's Murder Arouses Race Feeling.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 11.—Because of the murder near Hempstead of Tucker Pinckney, brother of ex-Congressman John M. Pinckney of the Houston district, race feeling is becoming aggressive. It appears that Pinckney and a companion were riding by a negro church, when they were fired upon. While the dead man's body lay in front of the church a negro with a shotgun rode by and informed the crowd that he did the shooting, after which he disappeared. A large posse of white men is searching for the slayer.

BALD HEADS COVERED

With Luxuriant Hair and Crusted Scalps Cleansed and Purified by

CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by Light Dressings of Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions now rely on Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Complete treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, to cool and cleanse the blood, may now be had for one dollar. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Every Humour," and "How to Have Beautiful Hair."

REGAL SHOES.

RADIUM ON VIEW

Regal Shoe Stores Displaying Tubes of the Rare and Marvellous Metal.

The twenty-two retail shoe stores of the Regal Shoe Co. in Greater New York are exhibiting tubes of Radium—imported from the Paris laboratory of Mme. Curie, the famous discoverer.

Each tube is shown incased as elaborately as if it were a splendid diamond,—and with reason, for at the present time Radium is estimated to be worth about $8,000,000.00 per pound.

Interesting radiographs taken by Radium and samples of ore,—one a specimen of Bohemian Pitchblende, from which Radium comes, are also displayed.

To attest the genuineness of the Radium exhibits, the following letter is hung in the Regal windows:

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1904.

Regal Shoe Co., 109 Summer St., Boston, Mass.:

GENTLEMEN:

The material contained in the tubes furnished by the L. D. Gardner Co., for exhibition in your stores, has been submitted to me for examination.

I have made tests by the electrical method, and can state for your information that real Radium is present. Yours very truly,

(Signed) GEO. B. PEGRAM, PH. D.,
Prof. of Physics,
Columbia University.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original letter on file at the office of the Regal Shoe Co., No. 101-111 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

(Signed) *Prescott I. Hersey,*
Notary Public.

IS ODELL'S APPROVAL ASSURED?

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